

Joanne Serrentino
open your heart



this time for ever

i Love YOU

PAUL



THE HARVEST

MACDONALD COLLEGE Vol. XLIV April 11 1978

Liquor License: *On It's Way*

At present, the bookstore is run by the McGill administration who rents space in the C.C. for that purpose. The Macdonald Students' Society takes the profits from the bookstore and is responsible for any losses incurred. For the amount of space occupied by the bookstore the rent is very low but since the Students' Society receives the profits they are essentially renting to themselves (an increase in rent would obviously decrease the profits by increasing the costs). In recent years the bookstore has been losing money and the McGill administration has been picking up the tab, but will probably not continue to do so.

Since the Macdonald Students' Society is in the rather untenable position of being responsible for the losses of an enterprise over which it has no control, a better solution has to be worked out. A committee (yes another committee) consisting of repre-

sentatives from the administration and the Students' Society has formulated four alternatives to the present situation:

1(The bookstore will remain in the C.C. but will serve only Mac students as of next year.
2(The bookstore will continue to serve both Mac and Jac for another year but Jac will be asked to bear some of the financial responsibility so that Mac gets an equitable return for the service provided.

3(The bookstore will move to a smaller area within the C.C. with counter-service rather than free access to the books. (But there's little point in moving until an alternative use can be found for the space.)

4(The Mac students will kiss the bookstore profits and losses goodbye, letting the administration worry about it, as the McGill students have done.

These alternatives will be discussed with John Abbott next week, and the committee

is anxious to find a solution before June.

Another alternative presents itself: that of a bookstore run by the Students' Society itself. A manager would be hired to administer it and the students would bear total financial responsibility. This would give the students more control over the service they receive from the bookstore, and might result in a more efficiently run business. One objection to this is that the bookstore ties up an enormous amount of capital, capital we don't have. But this capital outlay would be substantially reduced if the bookstore served only Mac students. This alternative apparently is not being discussed.

Liquor License

Recently, Mac students were asked to vote on a new set of bylaws; it is certain that not one in a hundred knew what they were voting on.

Bylaws are all part of being a corporation; the Macdonald

College Students' Society has been incorporated in the eyes of Quebec since 1976 when a referendum was held to amend the constitution to that effect. The purpose of the incorporation is to obtain a permanent liquor license for the C.C. This will allow us to rent the building out during the summer for receptions and parties.

To get a license from Quebec the Students' Society also needs a letter of approval from McGill but the incorporation has not yet been recognized by McGill. (Why not?, you may ask. Because, in two years, no one has bothered to approach McGill about it.)

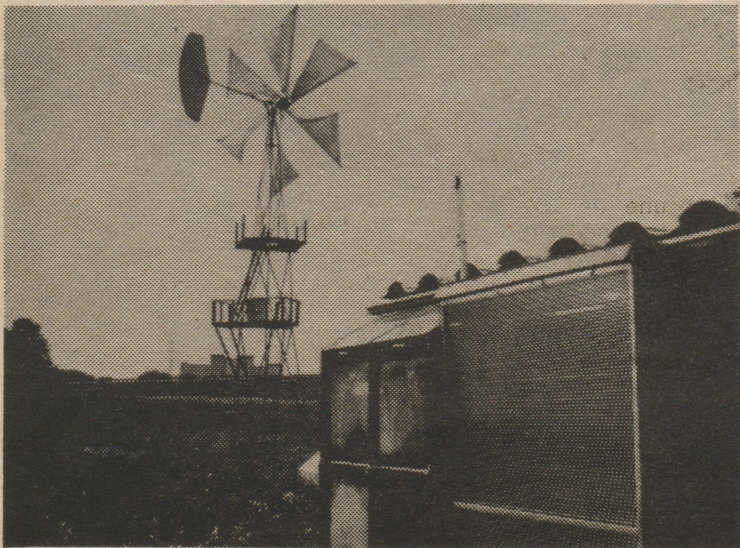
Therefore, the amended constitution will be presented to the McGill Senate, hopefully on May 10. If it is passed, a letter will be obtained from McGill and an application sent to Quebec City this summer. Then what, god only knows!

N.B. When asked about what kind of relationship he has had with the McGill administration, Jack replied that he has never had any problem dealing with them. He is confident that they are willing to let us do what we want with our facilities as long as they feel that the plan has been responsibly thought out.

Sun Day at Brace

Mercredi le 3 mars, sera la journée internationale du soleil. Partout à travers le monde divers groupes organisent conférences, foires, ateliers, débats et séances d'information. Le soleil est une ressource énergétique dont le potentiel est méconnu: cette journée se veut l'occasion pour tous de prendre connaissance de son potentiel et de l'état présent de la technologie.

wednesday, May 3rd will be a day to celebrate the sun. It is an international event; conferences, fairs, festivals are being scheduled everywhere. The sun is one of our largest energy resources. However, it's potential is often unknown or misunderstood. Sun day should be an occasion to recognize the feasible applications of this resource.



Sail Windmill and Solar Heated Cabin at Brace Field Station

Schedule of Events

Wednesday, May 3 1978

ENDROIT PLACE	Auditorium	Biology	B-216	Audio Visual Room, Stewart Hall basement
TIME: HEURE:		Film	- en	anglais
10:00	"WATER FROM THE SUN" 15 minutes	"SOLAR WATER HEATING" 13 minutes		"DAWN OF THE SOLAR AGE" 55 minutes
11:00	"BURNING PROBLEM" (Biogas) 25 minutes			"DAWN OF THE SOLAR AGE"
	"RADIATION CALIBRATION" 11 minutes			
12:00				OPEN PANEL DISCUSSION Members of Brace Research Institute, Macdonald College, John Abbott College Staff
13:00	"WATER FROM THE SUN" "SOLAR WATER HEATING"			"DAWN OF THE SOLAR AGE"
14:00	"BURNING PROBLEM" "RADIATION CALIBRATION"			"DAWN OF THE SOLAR AGE"

also every hour
Tour of Facilities
Visite des Installations
(English and French)
(Anglais et français)

Farewell To Old Macdonald

Orientation had better be well planned for this coming September, because it's not going to be only the U1s who will need it. Returning students will find essentially a new campus. (It won't be hard to find; it's right beside that beautiful old John Abbott campus.) Once you do find it you shouldn't get lost. Except for Poultry, Laird and the C.C., just about everything is in one cozy little complex.

A good bit has already been said, pro and con, so maybe we should first take a look at how we got from Sir William's dream to the new building.

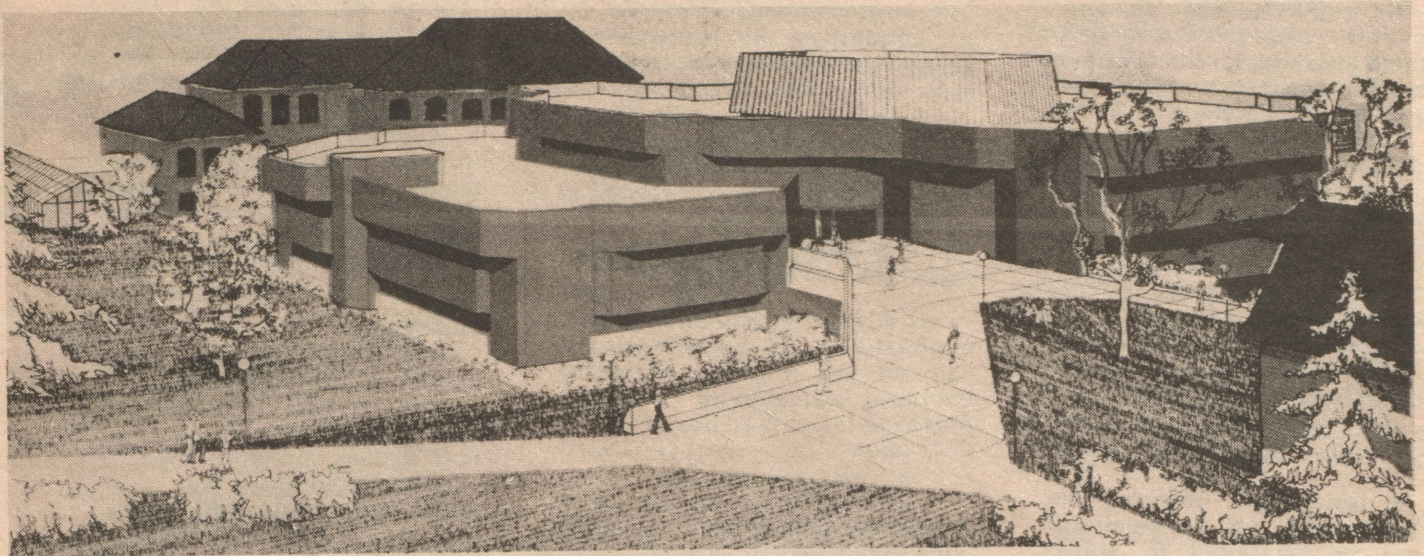
In the deed of conveyance of July 18, 1906, the following objectives were set forth for the college: "The carrying on of research work and investigation and the dissemination of knowledge: all with particular regard to the interests and needs of the population in rural districts. To provide suitable and effective training for teachers and especially for those whose work will directly affect the education in schools in rural districts."

The college opened in 1907 with the Main Building, Chemistry, Biology, Brittain and Stewart Halls, and with the Agriculture and Poultry buildings following soon thereafter.

The buff-coloured bricks and red tiles for the roofs had been imported from Great Britain. The quality of construction resulted in buildings that were both solid and fireproof, the latter being tested by Sir William's own hand according to an oft-repeated anecdote.

The first major changes occurred in the university expansion of the 60s when the Soil Science Building, Laird Hall and the C.C. were built. The addition of the Stoneycroft Farm (Morgan Arboretum) in 1945 had brought the total area to more than 1600 acres and as Montreal expanded it became a very valuable piece of property.

Then, of course, financial problems cropped up. In the



late 1960s, following lengthy negotiations with the Quebec Ministry of Education, the order was given to move the Faculty of Education downtown. We can't say for sure what McGill's long term objectives were at that time. They now had only one faculty on a very large and valuable property. The move of the Education Faculty, completed in 1971 left a void conveniently filled by John Abbott, but financial matters seemed to get no better.

At some point, decisions and plans were made to move the Faculty of Agriculture (or what would be left of it) to the downtown campus. There was of course opposition to this, notably from the legal heirs when they were informed. No doubt McGill was already aware of the stipulations of the deed of conveyance concerning the intended use of campus property, effectively blocking use as anything but an agricultural college. In any case, shortly after a letter of March 15, 1974 from Mr. D. Stewart opposing the move, the decision was reversed.

In 1975 Private Bill 109 was presented in the Quebec National Assembly. This was to enable the Royal Institution for Advancement of Learning to rent Macdonald College to John Abbott College without interference by the legal heirs. As 109 was a private bill,

under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, arguments for or against were invited before "la Commission de la Justice" on Dec. 16, 1975.

No decision was reached in these hearings, nor at a subsequent meeting in the office of the Deputy Minister of Education. It appeared that there was little chance of the bill passing before the end of the session (Dec. 19, 1975) and interested parties returned home expecting to be notified if reconvention was necessary.

Later discussions between Mr. D. Stewart and McGill apparently produced an agreement on a slightly revised Bill 109.

On the afternoon of Dec. 17, 1975 "la Commission de la Justice" reconsidered and accepted Bill 109 in its revised form, but without the presence of all interested parties who had expressed views on the first version.

On the morning of Dec. 18, 1975 the Prime Minister's office received telegrams from people and organizations including: Quebec Young Farmers, Quebec Farmers Association, L'Ordre des Agonomes, and some staff members of Macdonald College asking that second and third reading be postponed until all implications could be studied. Private Bill 109 received se-

cond and third reading the same day.

Parts of that bill read as follows:

Whereas on 18 June 1906, the same parties agreed that the funds and assets of Macdonald College would be under the management and control of the Board of Governors of McGill University by whom they would be exclusively applied to the maintenance and extension of that college and of work carried on by it;

Whereas the Institution has no present need for the whole campus and is unable to meet the future costs of maintaining the whole of the said campus;

Whereas it is in the interest of the Institution that, notwithstanding the deed made and the undertaking entered into, it be authorized to lease a portion of the said campus to a general and vocational college;

Notwithstanding the provisions of the deed of gift made on 18 July 1906 between the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning and Sir William C. Macdonald the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning may lease to John Abbott College of General and Vocational Education, for the purpose of that college, for a nominal rent and for a period not

Cont'd on P:5

Rubrique à Mac

By Marie Lavergne

On n'entend pas souvent parler des théâtres anglais à Montréal. En effet, ils ne sont pas nombreux: le "Saydie Bronfman Theatre", le "Review Theatre", "La Poudrière". Le plus connu et probablement le plus vieux est le Théâtre Centaur, situé sur la rue François Xavier, près de l'église Notre Dame dans le Vieux Montréal.

Fondé en 1969, le Centaur veut toucher tout le monde, autant français qu'anglais, les gens de tous les échelons de

la société, autant à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de l'île. Le Centaur a une vocation à caractère social; du côté francophone, on pourrait le comparer au Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (T.N.M.). Les sujets traités, par la compagnie du Centaur ou par d'autres troupes, sont d'actualité et touchent souvent des problèmes de la société. En allant au Centaur, la plupart du temps, on ne rit pas, mais on a amplement matière à réflexion et à discussion. Dernièrement, on pouvait y voir une pièce sur le problème des noirs en Afrique du Sud.

Le Centaur a aussi une vocation de mécène. Par exemple, il a découvert et lancé un jeune auteur anglais de Pointe-Saint Charles, David Fernacio; il a écrit les pièces "On the Job", "Toronto" et "Nothing to Lose", où l'histoire se passe dans un milieu défavorisé. Les critiques de ces pièces étaient excellentes et bientôt "On the Job" sera traduit en français pour une grande tournée.

On peut voir, au Centaur, du théâtre, mais aussi beaucoup de spectacles de danse. En effet, ses deux salles (une de

440 et une de 250 sièges) semblent posséder toutes les qualités pour de tels spectacles. Dernièrement, on a pu y voir "Toronto Dance Theatre" et "Winnipeg Contemporary Dancers" et bientôt plusieurs autres troupes de danse s'y produiront.

Le Centaur sert aussi pour l'apprentissage d'une langue seconde. C'est ainsi que des institutions francophones telles l'Université de Montréal, l'Université du Québec et certains CEGEP envoient les élèves à des pièces de théâtre au Centaur dans le cadre de

cours d'anglais.

Bref, le Centaur veut à la fois refléter et servir la société. C'est un instrument important pour notre culture.

Evénements à Venir au Centaur:

Danse - "Pointépiénu Troupe de Danse": 19-23 avril

"Entresix": 27 29 et 30 avril (28 est une soirée gala)

- "Nouvelle-Aire": 5 et 6 mai

- "Danse Partait" et "City ballet": 12 et 13 mai

Théâtre - "Black Theatre Workshop" dans "Hey You Light Man".

A.U.S. Gets New Executive

Did you know that all Agriculture undergrads and Diploma students on this campus are represented by their own society. This is the A.U.S.

Each semester you pay one dollar to this society. This may not sound like much to you but it gives the A.U.S. an annual budget of about \$1100. Where does this money go? This year's A.U.S. activities included a chalet party, the spaghetti dinner at the Fall Royal, the sugaring off party organised jointly with the F.S.U.S. and partial financing of the Après Ski dinner during

In the future, however, we hope that A.U.S. activities will not be restricted to social functions. In addition next year we would like to provide

information and events related to agriculture on both an academic and professional level. Work has begun on a new constitution that will give us more flexibility and a more defined position in providing these services. Collaboration with other societies on campus may help us provide even more services and activities.

This is your organisation, so suggestions are welcomed. Contact any member of the incoming executive or leave a message in our mail box at the C.C. desk.

President: Eric Lawlor
Vice President: Erica Cook
Treasurer: Noreen Finnegan
Secretary: Louise Greenberg

LETTERS

Un nombre croissant d'étudiants de baccalauréat en agromonie proviennent de milieux urbains. Pour certains d'entre eux l'été qui vient sera une excellente occasion de se familiariser avec la ferme commerciale et le milieu rural en y vivant une expérience d'homme-engagé, soit sur une ferme laitière ou maraîchère.

Les conditions de travail y sont toutefois particulières. Ainsi les heures sont longues: la majorité des producteurs laitiers débutent leur journée entre 6h00 et 6h30 par la traite du matin. Les journées finissent rarement avant 19h30 et souvent même plus tard durant la période des travaux intensifs d'été (semences, les foin, les ensilages, etc.). L'homme-engagé, c'est-à-dire l'aide que le fermier embauche durant l'été est habituellement traité comme un membre de la famille, étant logé et nourri. La semaine de travail est normalement de 6 jours.

Le fait que plusieurs agriculteurs à revenu plus faible ne peuvent concurrencer le secteur industriel au niveau des salaires versés, est une conséquence directe de la situation réellement défavorisée de l'agriculture au Québec. Aussi concernant la question des salaires, des abus peuvent se commettre. En effet la main-d'œuvre agricole est régie par la loi provinciale, et cette loi ne stipule nulle part qu'un producteur agricole doit verser un certain salaire minimum décent, en respect des ses propres moyens. A toutes fins pratiques, l'ouvrier agricole, à la condition expresse qu'il soit logé et nourri, est considéré au même titre qu'un domestique de maison à qui on n'est pas obligé de verser salaire. Incidemment la Commission du Salaire Minimum du Québec n'a aucune juridiction en ce domaine.

Nous avons été confronté récemment à un producteur maraîcher de la région de l'Outaouais qui désirait engager des étudiants du Collège

Macdonald cet été. Entre autres, les étudiants devaient travailler 4 semaines sans congé durant le mois de mai. et ils ne recevraient qu'un salaire (?) ridicule de \$10 par semaine durant ladite période de 28 jours.

Des lettres ont été adressées au Ministre du Travail et à la Commission du Salaire Minimum, pour les informer d'une telle situation et suggérer qu'une commission de contrôle voire une régie serait souhaitable dans le cas d'étudiants en agriculture qui servent malgré eux de main-d'œuvre ridiculement bon marché, l'été.

De son côté, l'U.P.A. a sa ligne de conduite en ce qui concerne les salaires. Ainsi plusieurs responsables de Centre de Main-d'Ouvre Agricole refusent catégoriquement de référer d'éventuels employés à un agriculteur qui ne veut pas donner un minimum de \$75 par semaine à son homme sans expérience, logé et nourri. Les minima pour un homme-engagé avec expérience varient de \$80 à \$100 par semaine.

Enfin il est à souhaiter que des étudiants qui seront confrontés à de semblables problèmes, ne se laisseront pas faire et prendront la peine de signaler aux autorités concernées leur mécontentement.

Pierre-Alain Blais

Dear Editor

In an effort to reduce the ever-expanding population of pigeons on our campus, students are being asked for their assistance.

The breeding season is drawing near, as can be seen by the displays of plumage and general carryings-on around campus. Therefore, anyone witnessing such actions is asked to run at the birds in a threatening manner, throw something at them (not too big or heavy) or otherwise disturb their courtship behaviour. If this is done conscientiously, a significant (p .05) drop in population is expected

Editor's Note

The new goals of the A.U.S. are to be congratulated. The college has been suffering from an appalling lack of extracurricular academic activities. Considering that we have no film series, no seminar series except the poorly funded Ecolifestyles, few speakers from outside or inside the college, no debates, it is no wonder that Mac students are ignorant about and alienated from the professional world. There is no way students are going to learn about contemporary agricul-

Dear Editor,

I take it to be **Harvest** policy to report information as factually as possible. In rebuttal to your slanderous comments in last issue's **Growing Tips** I would like to state that marijuana use at Macdonald College is not only present, but consists of a highly organised syndicate. We are at present

very numerous, scheming intricate plans to poison your beer bashes and rape your loved ones. You had better watch what you say next time. We are armed and dangerous.

Jack Sadler

Dear Editor

Tritely enough, it's about that time of year when accomplishments and missed opportunities, successes and failures need to be evaluated, both to put this year in proper perspective, and to give next year's council incentive and direction for improvements.

It is very fortunate for this year's council that no document such as an annual report is required of them. No one can rightly say that individual officers did not put in many long hours, or did not do their jobs adequately. What can rightly be said is that their achievements would not fill a John-Abott sized prophylactic.

Fall Royal was a resounding failure - so bad in fact that next year's Royal was in serious doubt for a time. It was hampered by lack of organisation and lack of attendance, both of which could have been avoided.

Campus Happenings

Wednesday, March 1, was International Women's Day, as most Mac students were well aware. The day-long festivities were a monumental tribute to the progress of civil liberties reform at Macdonald College, exceptionally astounding considering the small student population here at Mac.

Outside of the Main building, there were virtually no teacher rallies assailing the lack of female representation on the Mac staff. Pickets were hoisted and leaflets were distributed to the tune of "1,5,7, 10, women do it as well as men!"

But that was just the beginning. Students grouped together in Stewart Hall to protest the fact that there are no health services on campus and the event was pheno-

ture from their courses.

Since the A.U.S. executive seems to be interested in promoting this type of activity it could serve as an organisational nucleus for many

needed programs. There have been a number of people who have wanted to organise activities this year, but failed due to lack of support. Next year, the A.U.S. executive will be there as a ready source of information and organisational support to all those who wish to upgrade student life at Mac.

The bookstore remains an economic burden to us all due mainly to the slug-like speed of movement displayed by our

elected junior executives. Instead of exchanging the locks on the doors, our council decided to exchange correspondence with toher administrators. Enough red-tape accumulated to stall the transformation of the place into a "real" bookstore, that a bookstore has opened in Ste. Anne.

The Bar Disco continues its exploitative entrance policies, continues its corrupt hiring and firing practices.

The building itself is about as close to acquiring a permanent liquor license as Stewart Hall is to becoming a brothel.

This year's council has formed a wider and newer variety of ineffectual committees, whose answer to problems was not solutions, but wider and newer definitions of those

problems. "Student services" at Mac still have much in common with the Unicorn.

In addition, council has had no effect on Mac's educational or administrative policies, it has become an extension of them.

Not all is gloomy. On the positive side: Carnival was great, beer bashes are just superfine entertainment and the raffle for the new building has neat prizes - for a "Turkey Raffle" that is.

Howie Grosser

menally non-attended by both men and women, reminding us that civil rights are not only for females. In addition, slide shows and speakers that were neither scheduled nor present continued throughout the day outside the cafeteria.

In what has probably been the most astounding display of student concern for social reform were the hectic mobs crowding the halls of third floor main protesting the victimization of food science girls by the Mac Mouthpiece. No one attended, and the event was said to be a howling success by everyone who didn't go.

I regret to say that I must report the festivities only from secondhand sources, as I was unable to attend. No one told

me that it was International Women's Day.

How To Beat The Federal Income Tax

(and what to see and do at Kingston penitentiary)

I arrived home from school last Tuesday to find my wife reading the newspaper as I came in the front door. The sight of her again filled my heart with longing. "Je t'adore!" I exclaimed.

"Shut it yourself!" she snapped. The poor dear thing was in a state of bewilderment. She had been reading about some scientists who had developed a fabulous new bomb. It is called the neutron bomb and it is unique because it destroys only people while leaving property intact. The scientists apparently got the idea from Revenue Canada.

The story immediately reminded me that it was Income Tax time again. April 30th is a joyous time of year for most Canadians because it is on this occasion that they can exercise their inalienable right to send a fat slice of their income to Ottawa. For this reason, Income Tax has been described as getting mugged by mail. In return, Cabinet Ministers send them packages of sunflower seeds or photos of themselves kissing their grandchildren. After all, Cabinet Ministers are human if nothing else.

Many people are so overwhelmed by the task of completing a tax form that they choose to ignore taxation all together. I number at least one friend in this category - and I say number because that's what he is now, in the Pen.

There is, however, no valid reason for this phobic reaction. In fact, there is only one stipulation for paying income tax; that is you must have an income. In effect the government is giving you two

choices. One, you can avoid paying taxes by having an income of less than \$3000 and therefore starve to death, or, two, you can have an income of more than \$3000 and then starve to death after you pay your taxes.

This last point is particularly relevant here at Macdonald College because almost all of the students are overly concerned about getting jobs. Why all the fuss about jobs? I remember the good old days when I was attending UCLA. If anybody there had ever mentioned the words "career objectives" they would have been laughed right out of the crash pad. It seems, however, that many of you are going to insist on earning more than \$3000 at some time in your life, so I will attempt to guide you even in your folly.

Those of you that will someday have to fill out a tax form need only read on and I will show you that in fact it is as easy as rolling off a logarithm. Please follow closely as I go into detail. I have found from experience that there are several items required in order to file your Income Tax Return. These are: one dozen tax blanks, six pencils, one slide rule, one Chinese abacus, about 500 sheets of scratch paper, an ice pack, and various medicinal stimulants.

The first step is to identify yourself on the form. To do this, simply print your name on the proper line. If it is a joint return, we are instructed to print the given names of both husband and wife. However, some of the names that husband and wife give each other are hardly suited to

print, so proceed cautiously.

The next step is to determine your total annual income from all sources. Since most of you have probably forgotten the arithmetic you learned in grade school, I will run through an example of simple addition. To add a realistic touch I will use a return filed in 1938 by M.B. Fields. Here is the sum of it:

Salaries	\$7,180
Dividends	\$2,370
Interest	\$1,260
Royalties	\$3,140

The usual procedure is, first, to add up the row of figures on the right. Now it would be clear, even to a swampy's eye, that the four zeros are equal to nothing at all, so we may ignore that row all together. The figures in the second row add up to 25, and that brings us to a very tricky piece of business. The first thing to do, under these conditions, is to write down the 5 neatly, with calm determination, thus:

5

The 2 in the 25 must be disposed of by a process called "carrying", but to understand that you must know solid geometry, so just take my word for it and add it with

the third column, which now adds to 9. So far our total stands at:

95

Now the last column adds up to 13, and I can get a C.P.A. to vouch for it. This is a dismal number indeed, in fact the number 13 has been obsolete for many years. Office buildings and apartment blocks do not even have a 13th

floor anymore. But I am nothing if not magnanimous, so let's throw in the 3, at least. Our final total is, therefore: \$395.

I fully realize, of course, that it is not always easy for my dear, dear readers to understand at first glance the mammoth complications by which I arrived at this figure. However the boys down at Revenue Canada have had considerable experience with my remarkable mathematical prowess and will doubtless follow me shortly. I think it would be appropriate to mention here that Federal finances closely resemble personal income tax and are added up in much the same manner with the sole exception being that a long string of zeros are added to each item.

Before we go on I would like to make a comment on the matter of deductions. My best advice on this subject is that you count up on your fingers all the things you believe to be deductible - and then forget them because they aren't. The next topic is multiplication, an extremely important facet of tax returns. As a matter of fact the government has been giving prizes of \$400 deductions for multiplication. But excuse me for a moment, my wife informs me "that man is here again".

Ah, it's the Revenue Inspector. How are you, Inspector... you say they're asking for me at the Collector's Office again? Well I suppose I can spare an hour or two if they're in a bad tangle. What's that? You say "come quietly"? Why, Inspector, you really surprise me! (Oh, by the way, dear, don't wait supper for me tonight, I may not be home for a year or two.)

by T.G. Roberto

Happenings Cont'd

Our own Dr. Idziak (pronounced **EEJAK**) is rumoured to be working on a new method of food processing. If successful, it is expected (in the tradition of Pasteur: Pasteurization) to be named Idziak-ulation.

Upcoming Events:

Tomorrow has officially been declared "Howard Grosser - Macdonald College's Concerned Student" day. In commemoration of this event a moratorium on all classes has been declared to express student non-support of the move to the new building. All students who have felt that "there is nothing we can do" should participate in this event. This is the only way we can show that not all Mac students are apathetic.

Next Issue

Mac students protest the raise in tuition fees for foreign students! Don't miss it.

It is that time of year again, when some poor, unsuspecting sap will be persuaded to become the next **Harvest** edi-

tor. However, this year's candidate, feeling the knife edge at his neck, is playing it smart. He has insisted that the **Harvest** should be run as a cooperative venture rather than as a one-man show. There will be an attempt to delegate responsibility and articles will be submitted to an editorial committee for consideration.

The new structure will involve more people in the newspaper and improve its quality. To make the **Harvest** more sensitive to student needs it should be brought out more often than once a month. To do this, the **Harvest** must be put on a more solid financial footing; a determined effort has to be made to get more advertising. It also needs more input from the students.

A meeting has been called for 11:00 A.M., today (Tuesday, April 11) to discuss the future of the **Harvest**. All those interested in working on the paper next year are urged to attend.

Editor: Susan Johnson

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Lorna Beairisto (with special thanks for her unending patience)

PALMISTRY
CHARACTER ANALYSIS
by BESS RAWLINGS

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LE QUAI
53A STE. ANNE STREET
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUE.

BY APPOINTMENT
TELEPHONE:
457-9270

Cont'd from P:3

exceeding twenty-three years, part of the immoveables that were affected by that deed.

So here we are now, with John Abbott on campus for at least 20 more years (for a nominal rent). If we change our minds then we shall have to decide what to do with their new "Centre Multifonctionnel" to be built onto the old buildings near Chemistry. (Construction is due to start this summer so don't think we will be free from pot-holes just yet.) Renovations of the old buildings are scheduled soon as well. McGill has shown some positive thought in the form of a Senate Committee report on building preservation. This report recommends that the buildings be assigned Preservation Priority One, specifically mentioning the roofs, dormer windows, front facades, main corridors, and main stairwells. Also mentioned are the Library and the Main Dining Hall. "The basic character of these rooms should be preserved and similarly all proposed changes should be referred to the Architectural Advisory Sub-Committee." "Furthermore, these buildings should be carefully maintained to prevent deterioration." (Ever take a look in the basement of Main?)

It appears that for safety regulations which take effect when renovation is commenced, the stairwells in Main will have to be enclosed. New stairwells are to be installed, along with dropped ceilings to accommodate air conditioning among other things. A floating floor or mezzanine is to be installed where the Main Auditorium slope is now. These and other things are being bounced back and forth from John Abbott's architects to McGill for approval, so it seems to depend on how closely McGill follows its own Senate recommendations.

As for what we will hang on to, the Agriculture building, etc.; Mac planners have gotten approval to leave the stairwell as is, and other changes are not supposed to affect the main corridor to any great extent. This building will also be air conditioned. (Which means no more catching pigeons through open windows.) Many second floor

offices will be converted to classrooms, though hopefully not outfitted with postage-stamp desk-tops.

The changes outlined here may be deleted, or expanded at any time this summer. True, most major plans have been finalized, but nobody seems to know exactly what John Abbott plans to do, and the only people watching are down at McGill. I hope we can justify the faith we seem to have put in them, though to be fair I should say rather that I hope the Men qualified to make the decisions are given the power to do so and stand by them.

What this will do to the College is anyone's guess. Perhaps it will be more efficient and cheaper to run. Even so, our financial problems are not over. As things stand now, we are more dependent on sporadic and specific grants than before. Where do we move to next time? That is a crucial question. What can we expect in the way of expansion or even existence? If we can be screwed once, why not again?

What will the atmosphere of the college be like? That is somewhat up to us, but how many people feel at home now in the Duodecagon? Our population has already well exceeded the estimates on which the new building was planned, (1982 estimates were reached in 1976) so how cramped will we be?

Questions like those can go on for a long time. Even if we have answers now they may not last.

It seems then that we will have to wait until September and make the best of it. Say goodbye to your favourite pigeon, doors that say "Lavatory" (they might have to change that next year or else you'll have students trying to do experiments in there), tiled floors washed at rush hour, brick and wood in the corridors, stained glass, windows that open, the stacks, and a thousand other little things.

To dry that wee tear, and maybe get that chin stuck out a bit, let's finish with a quote from the Founder, Sir William himself, "Remember that buildings are only the shelter. The work of the College will depend on men and women."

What would he say now?

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Nova Scotia:

Rejects differential Fees

Reprinted from the McGill Daily

HALIFAX(CUP) - Nova Scotia Premier Gerald Regan has ruled out differential fees as a method of subsidizing rising education costs. Speaking at Dalhousie University in Halifax on March 17, Regan told students that "the universities are richer if there are people from other countries. Universities should be international in scope." He said he hopes other provinces which have recently implemented differential fees would realize this.

The two-tiered fees are charged in Alberta and Ontario. Quebec has said it plans to charge the fees beginning in January, and administrators at Dalhousie indicated recently they would be considering differential fees.

Regan and education minister George Mitchell insisted that universities should not increase tuition fees this year, but should instead make alterations within their own budgets. "Corners can be cut at every university," Regan said. "The government has to live within its means. There are

cutbacks in every department.

Regan admitted that a protest last March on Province House resulted in a smaller tuition increase for university students in Nova Scotia. "Everything was planned before the demonstration," the premier said. "Our objective to keep tuition low worked."

Regan also announced that overseas students living in Nova Scotia on student visas will again be allowed to receive Medical Services Insurance (MSI).

However, Regan said students would have to reside in the province for 11 months to become eligible. When informed by a student that visa students would usually be in the province for only eight months at a time, Regan said that factor would be considered.

Visa students in Nova Scotia lost their medical coverage in March 1977, and protests from student groups followed. Legal council to the Nova Scotia Health Services and Insurance Commission recently decided against reinstating the insurance.

Focus On Haiti

This is the last in a series of articles presented by the International Students' Association.

Located south of Cuba and East of Jamaica, Haiti shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. It is one of the larger nations of the Carribean covering an area about the size of Belgium. About 80 percent of Haiti's six million people live in rural areas and agriculture contributes more than 50 percent of the country's GNP.

The main type of agriculture in Haiti is subsistence farming where farmers practice mixed cropping on small plots for their personal consumption and market only 25-30 percent of their crop. Semi-feudal forms of exploitation remain in many areas, mainly on the more fertile soils, but plantation agriculture is limited due to historical and geographical factors. Per capita income is \$100 per year on a national scale but often as low as \$30-40 in many rural areas which ranks this country as the poorest of the Western hemisphere.

History and Present Situation

The Republic of Haiti was born out of a slave rebellion against French rule in the late 18th century. Independence was proclaimed in 1804 which

makes it the second republic of the Americas. The haitian people were to fight again for their independence in the next century after the United States invaded their territory in 1915. The Americans left in 1931, leaving behind the framework which enabled them to maintain their control over the nation's economy and internal affairs.

Since 1957, Haiti is ruled by one of the most repressive and backward regimes of the Americas. The results of 20 years of the Duvalier dictatorship speak for themselves: more than 20,000 peasants, workers and intellectuals killed, widespread famine in the cities and the countryside and close to one million haitians in exile. Canadian presence in Haiti is growing nevertheless. Along with their American, French and German counterparts, Canadian business men are not missing out on the haitian government's bargain basement sale of national resources: \$1.60 daily minimum wage, unchecked bauxite extraction, generous concessions of beachfront property for tourist development and much more. The present regime's formula for its widely propagandized "economic revolution" is clear: recolonization and repression.

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Guyana: Microcosm Of Third World Problems

by Elaine Vininsky

Dr. Cheddi Jagan, former Prime Minister of Guyana and now leader of the Official Opposition Party spoke April 6th at John Abbott College on "Imperialism in Third World Countries with Special Reference to the Caribbean". The following is a brief summary of the main points he made.

According to Jagan, there are two extreme paths a Third World Country could take: socialist liberation and progress such as in Angola or regression and rightist governments such as in Peru and Uruguay.

Harry S. Truman, former U.S. president implemented the "cold war" to contain communism and liberation in Europe. His "Marshal Aid" to European countries was given contingent on the removal of leftists and designed to block communism in Western Europe.

In the Caribbean, successful intervention in the Dominican Republic encouraged the U.S. in its objective of annihilating communism in Cuba, a strategy which came out in the open once more when President Kennedy implemen-

ted the "Bay of Pigs" invasion

The CIA felt that whoever won the 1961 Guyanese election would bring the country to independence. They therefore operated internally through the trade unions (as exposed in 1967 by Ramparts magazine) in much the same manner as they later did in Chile.

Because Third World Countries are short of development capital, favourable investment climate is made for imperialists. They enter on condition that they enjoy some or all of the following benefits: no income tax (eg. Bermuda); duty-free importations; anti-labour laws (i.e. no strikes, poor safety regulations). Foreign investors are therefore able to recoup their initial investments in a few years while putting Third World countries increasingly in debt. As a result of debts incurred, education, housing and health services suffer.

Trinidad is a base of imperialism in the Caribbean, with U.S. companies such as Texaco, W.R. Grace (fertilizers), British Dutch (soap, deter-

gents). Gas sold by Texaco in the U.S. is \$.80 per gallon while in Guyana it is \$3.25 per gallon. There are no subsidies on gas as the government is too poor. Therefore a working person on a minimum wage of \$8.40 per day has troubles.

Trinidad has an aluminum smelter. Electricity needed to run this smelter is provided by imperialist countries. Therefore, Trinidad will not make much profit in this industry.

Fertilizer sold in the U.S. for \$180 per ton sells for \$300 in Guyana. Formerly the Guyanese grew a variety of rice requiring little fertilizer input. U.S. multinationals pressurized the government into growing a fertilizer intensive variety and now many farmers cannot afford the high costs.

Widespread frustration of skilled workers in Third World countries leads many of them to emigrate to the West. They lose 30,000 skilled labourers per year, which is a drain on each country's resources.

In borrowing money abroad, Guyana compounds its problems. Imperialist countries send aid with strings attached so that the country remains capitalist. The local elite have used nationalism to enrich themselves. They talk of socialism but do not want to implement change through trade unions.

The regime is therefore unpopular with the people and they align themselves with the local privileged class. In this was, Jagan sees Guyana's problems with imperialism as a "microcosm of Third World Country's problems".

Dr. Jagan feels a plausible solution would be for Guyana to develop links with the socialist world. He wants his official opposition party to join with Prime Minister Burnham's (the parties are split according to racial lines) but Burnham fears that Guyana will become another Chile. This fear of imperialist reprisal is a common sentiment among Third World governments.

DEL MONTE:

Cashing in on Banana Boom

Extracts from an article by Francis Moore Lappe and Joe Collins in *The Times* Oct. 26-Nov. 1, 1977.

To economic planners in the Ferdinand Marcos government, bananas are a dream come true, an instant foreign exchange winner. In 1967 the Philippines exported less than 1 percent of its bananas. By the mid-1970s it was exporting more than half - nearly \$70 million worth.

The big winners in the Philippine banana boom are those who created it - U.S.-based multinationals like Del Monte, Castle and Cooke (Dole) and United Brands ("Chiquita"). In the late '60s these giants set their sights on the lucrative Japanese market where a single banana costs 25 cents. They then discovered rich alluvial soils - perfect for growing bananas - along the southern coast of the Philippines' second largest island, Mindanao. Within five years, the Philippines replaced Ecuador and Taiwan as Japan's major banana supplier.

The multinationals offered willing land owners "growers agreements" whereby the corporations would supply credit and technical advice and guarantee the grower the current f.o.b. (freight on board) price for bananas. Filipino landowners were only too happy to sign up. But to meet the stipulations of the multinational marketers, the would-be entrepreneurs needed more land. Since 1969 22 local banana operations have together amassed 56,000

acres in southern Mindanao. Now their biggest worry is over-production.

The shift to banana production on Mindanao is part of a national trend; since 1960 the area devoted to food crops has been shrinking while the area in commercial crops has expanded to 35 percent of all cultivated land. Much of the land now producing bananas for export used to grow coconut, corn, rice and abaca (hemp), mostly for local use.

Why do local small farmers give up their land? If they are tenants, they have no choice. Small independent farmers, on the other hand, are offered from \$20 to \$40 per acre per year for the use of their land. To lure the peasant farmers, the new banana entrepreneur often presents this rent in a lump sum equal to five to ten years advance.

Many accept the temptation, but soon the lump sum is spent. At this point the banana entrepreneur returns to say that the advance was really a loan. This loan is now due, he explains, with 13-14 percent interest. The intimidated peasant, too poor to repay, is forced to sell his land for very little.

Some are offered "a better life" as plantation workers, although only a few displaced farmers find jobs on the plantations.

The "better life", for those lucky enough to get housing turns out to be crowded, attached bungalows or barracks with bunks stacked three high. Married couples sometimes must live separately and see each other only on Saturday night. Wages for

workers average less than \$1.50 a day, while food for an average family costs an estimated \$1.70.

The banana growers rely on heavy use of pesticides to produce blemish-free fruit. Pesticides are applied to trees every three days and to each bunch of bananas as they are packed. Twice each month aerial spraying blankets everything below.

Workers are told there is no hazard - and then they watch the supervisors run for cover when the planes come. One pregnant packhouse worker showed us a large lesion on her leg caused by being accidentally sprayed with fungicide by a fellow worker.

The clinic also offered birth control "advice". On one Del Monte-contracted plantation the nurse bragged that the clinic had completed 100 vasectomies in recent months. "I'm not alone in this," she explained. "I have the help of the personnel manager," who apparently "advises" workers to be sterilized as a condition of employment.

Many are forced to work on the Davao docks. One morning at daybreak we talked to a group of such men as they waited to learn who was going to be hired that day. Out of 1,000 registered, 50 were chosen. Knowing that it may well be their only chance to work that week, those who are chosen often work 24 hours straight. The stevedores average only about \$5.50 a week, one-fourth their minimum need.

We asked the stevedores what kind of job they would most want. They replied, "We want land." Many said they had had land - before the

bananas came. "We want to work our own land. Just four or five hectares would be enough. Then we could feed our families."

The multinational investors claim that they have helped earn foreign exchange for the Philippines by turning bananas into the country's sixth most important export. The foreign exchange earned is put to use, it is true. In Manila we saw 14 new high-rise hotels (more than half empty), a mammoth new convention center and a new cultural center. We learned that in 1977 alone the Marcos government has allocated over \$70 million to arms purchases from the U.S.

But foreign exchange does not contribute to development for the majority of Filipinos. The percentage of rural families whose food expenditures are below the minimum nutritional threshold increased from 39 to 48 percent in the eight years following 1965. The real income of workers has fallen by at least 30 percent since 1972.

Today in the Philippines many committed and disciplined people, building on a long history of struggle, profoundly understand the causes of the suffering of their people.

Many disparate groups in the Philippines are working side by side. They have in common a willingness to risk their lives, not simply to overthrow the Marcos dictatorship or to oust a particular multinational firm, but to create a democratic and non-exploitative society.

Dying Tips

Ever Thought of Making a Weed Garden?

By Fred Sourmash

Out of respect to the nation who brought the art of gardening to the world, we have reprinted some helpful gardening tips from its leading horticultural journal, *Punch Magazine*, April 13 1977.

More and more people are finding these days that a carefully tended herbaceous border is just too fussy and tidy for words. What they would really like is that wild, exciting, untended look that only nature can provide. Little do they realise how easily they can create that effect simply by leaving their garden to its own devices!

When you stop weeding and digging your garden, you begin using all sorts of marvelous sources provided free by nature. Seeds blown by the wind. Seeds brought by birds. Forgotten roots which start sprouting again. Climbers which invade from next door. Branches which fall interestingly from nearby trees. All combining to form your very own garden of weeds, one of the earliest of all kinds of traditional English gardens.

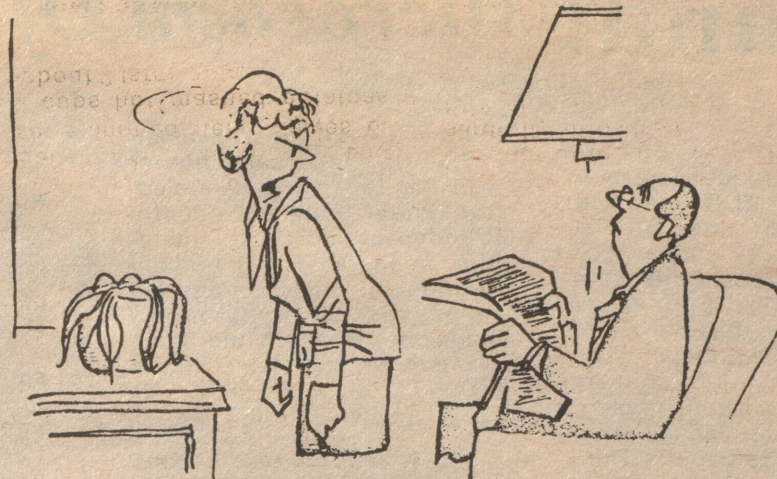
Before your very eyes you will see arising a veritable wilderness of plants never seen in the ordinary garden. Rose bay willow herb. Groud

eider. The dainty little chickweed. The fragrant wild garlic. A thicket of young sycamores, the tree out which Zaccheus fell in the New Testament. Wild angelica, much used by our forebears under the mistaken impression that it tasted good. The yellows of the dandelions, the pruple of clover, the red of dead-nettle!

To begin with, you may find it difficult to get the right effect especially if you try to hoe or prune. But experience will soon tell you how to resist the temptation to use your tools and how to give the garden centre a miss. After several weekends spent busy reading a book or visiting relations, you will notice a difference. By the end of the year you will have a weed garden that Dr. Johnson or Genghis Khan would have been proud of.

Beginners' Tips

Plough up lawns and leave. Scatter bird seed. The seed left behind by birds will grow rapidly into foreign weeds such as hemp and marijuana. Take weed cuttings from NCP car parks and rail embankments. Pull up unsightly roses and holly hocks which may crowd out weeds. Decorate weed garden with broken china, one-legged wheelbarrows, forgotten gravestones, etc.



"What have you been saying to my vriesia fenestralis?"

Recommended species: *Hedera Defuncia* and *Cineraria Immobilis* or "cleaning lady's Folly".

The Care and Maintenance of Dead House Plants

Dead house plants need little attention, though you can knock them over from time to time. They should be shaken once a week, to remove cobwebs and paper clips. Any signs of life may be due to watering and feeding, which should be ceased until they show the unmistakable glossy brown patina of lifelessness again. Dead plants thrive best in conditions of extreme heat, complete airlessness of behind a cupboard.

The Top Four Plants for Non-Gardeners

Fool's Ransom [*Pseudocampula gigantea*] is ideal for the person who has inherited a garden or bought one by accident, and can't find their way into it, as it positively thrives on neglect. Throw the seeds into your garden and you will be rewarded within days by a crop of handsome 4ft.-high perennials with distinctive grey flowers and khaki foliage, or sometimes the other way round. It is at its best in shade but also loves sun, frost and drought. Highly poisonous to dogs and children, it needs no artificial food or mulch; it can be treated with flame-thrower or weed-killer, which it enjoys.

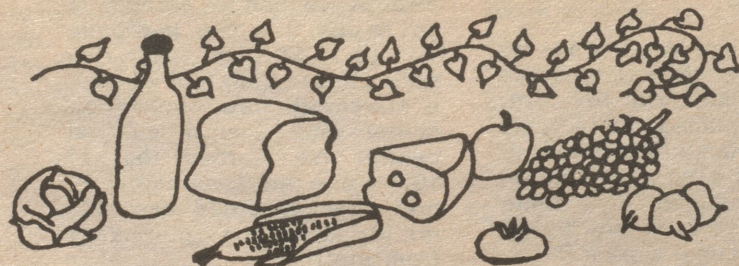
Wolfsbane [*Lonicera lunatica*] is the favourite climbing plant of all those who have abandoned prams or old cars in their gardens and find the sight distasteful. It climbs from 0-6 ft. in two months, attacking the metal fabric with hungry tendrils, and turns an attractive rust colour in the autumn. It should be pruned back sharply if it reaches the house, as it enjoys brickwork as well.

Warning: Do not grow it near your own car. The leaves of wolfsbane are turned into an aromatic spice by the now extinct Mezuza tribe of Senegal.

Genuine Rubber Plant [*Non-pseudoplasticaria*]. Recommended to all those who find Fool's Ransom and Wolfsbane difficult to grow. Available at all good hardware stores, Genuine Rubber Plant is made from genuine rubber, though there are other species available in hard-wearing polythene [*Syntheticense*] and bakelite [*Woolworthiana*]. Will trail, ramble or just fall over on its side. Likes the company of dead garden chairs, *Sunday Times* magazine sections and dust.

Beeching's Ground Ivy [*Hedera Radundantia*] grows naturally in many closed down railway lines throughout Britain. Simply put a small root in your "garden" and before long you will have a fine crop of rusting bogies, neglected buffers and signs reading **TRESPASSERS WILL BE PROSE**. Thrives on fumes, smoke, oil and old sandwiches.

Back to Basics



By Louise Greenberg

Soufflés are simple to prepare. When they rise successfully it brings pleasure to the chef and delight to the hungry guests. To make soufflés is an art because it takes practice and patience in not opening the oven before it is ready. The most crucial part in making a soufflé is in handling the egg whites. The egg whites should be at room temperature before they are beaten. If you are using an unlined copper bowl in beating the egg whites, add a pinch of cream of tartar to the egg whites. A wire whisk is best for beating the egg whites. Beat them until they are stiff, but still smooth and moist. The egg whites have to be folded into the mixture. When placing the mixture into the oven softly close the door and don't open it again until the prescribed amount of time given in the recipe. It should rise high above the dish and be deep gold in colour. Once ready, the soufflé should be served at once.

Cheese Soufflé

6 oz. grated Swiss or Gruyère cheese (any hard cheese will do)
2 tbs. grated Parmesan cheese
8 egg yolks and 8 egg whites (both brought to room temperature)
3 and a half tbs. butter
4 tbs. flour
1 and a half cups milk
salt
one eighth tsp cream of tartar
1 and a half tsp prepared Dijon mustard
one quarter tsp. powdered garlic
one quarter tsp. powdered lemon peel
pinch of cayenne
pinch of nutmeg
grated black pepper

Melt the butter in a saucepan and stir in the flour. Cook this roux for a few minutes, then add the milk, stirring with a whisk until you have a smooth thick sauce. Remove the sauce from the heat, and stir in the cheese and seasonings.

When the sauce has cooled considerably, stir in the egg yolks with a whisk. Add a little salt and cream of tartar to the egg whites and whip with a wire whisk until they are stiff.

Butter a soufflé dish. Stir about a cup of the whipped egg whites into the cheese sauce. This will lighten the texture of the sauce and allow you to fold in the remaining whites without losing too much air. When the whites are folded in, pile the mixture carefully into the soufflé dish.

Place the dish in a preheated 400-degree oven and turn the heat down to 375 degrees. Bake for 40 to 45 minutes and serve immediately. Serves 6. 2 cups hot mashed potatoes (about 2 large potatoes)

Potato Soufflé

one half cup sour cream (or yogurt)
3oz grated sharp cheddar cheese (about three quarters to one cup)
4 eggs, separated
salt and pepper
3 tbs. chopped chives or scallions
cream of tartar

Beat the mashed potatoes with the sour cream, the shredded cheese, salt and pepper and the egg yolks. Stir in the chopped chives or scallions.

Beat the egg whites with a little salt and a pinch of cream of tartar until stiff. Fold them carefully into the potato mixture and pile into a buttered soufflé dish. Bake in a preheated, 350-degree oven for about 45 minutes and serve at once. Serves 4